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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

8 HECTOR SARINANA, No. C-13-0905 EMC  
9 Plaintiff,

10 v.  
11 DS WATERS OF AMERICA, INC.,  
12 Defendant(s).

**ORDER RE SUPPLEMENTAL  
BRIEFING**

**(Docket No. 67)**

15 The Court has reviewed Plaintiffs' motion for preliminary approval.<sup>1</sup> Having reviewed the  
16 motion, the Court hereby orders the parties to provide a joint supplemental brief regarding the  
17 following issues. **The supplemental briefing shall be filed no later than June 16, 2014.**

18 | 1. Settlement Class

19 The parties should explain whether the settlement class is different from the putative classes  
20 as set forth in the *Sarinana* and *Haley* complaints and, if so, why.

## 21 || 2. Total Potential Recovery

22 It is not clear whether the chart on page 17 of the motion represents the total potential  
23 recovery in the case if Plaintiffs were to prevail on each of their claims. Plaintiffs should clarify  
24 what the potential recovery would be on *each* claim assuming that they were to prevail (e.g.,

<sup>1</sup> Although there is only one named plaintiff in the pending case, the proposed settlement would resolve not only the claims presented herein but also the claims presented in a related action currently pending in the Central District of California (hereinafter *Haley*). Accordingly, the Court uses the term “Plaintiffs” to refer to both the plaintiff in this action and the plaintiff in the *Haley* action.

1 minimum wage, overtime, meal period, wage statement). Plaintiffs should also give some  
2 explanation as to how the potential recovery is calculated for each claim. For example, if Plaintiffs  
3 claim that their expert estimated the wage statement claim to be worth \$1.4 million, *see Klett Decl.*,  
4 Ex. 3 (chart), they should describe how the expert arrived at that figure consistent with the  
5 California Labor Code. *See Cal. Lab. Code § 226(e)* (providing that an employee “is entitled to  
6 recover the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a  
7 violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) per employee for each violation in a subsequent pay  
8 period, not to exceed an aggregate penalty of \$4,000”).

9 3. Apportionment of Net Settlement Fund

10 On page 17 of the motion, the chart indicates that 17% of the net settlement fund will go  
11 toward the wage claims of California employees and 9% of the settlement fund will go toward the  
12 wage claims of non-California employees. The parties should explain how they arrived at this  
13 apportionment.

14 As part of this explanation, the parties should address (1) what are the wage claims of the  
15 California employees and (2) what are the wage claims of the non-California employees. The  
16 parties should also discuss whether there are material differences between the two sets of claims.  
17 For example, even if the wage claims of the California employees are based on both California and  
18 federal law, while the wage claims of the non-California employees are based on federal law only,  
19 are all employees’ claims still based on the same underlying set of facts (*e.g.*, failure to pay  
20 minimum wage, overtime, meal period)?

21 4. Attorney’s Fees

22 Plaintiffs are asking for a fee award of 33% of the total settlement fund. Plaintiffs should  
23 provide specific, non-conclusory information as to why a departure from the 25% benchmark is  
24 appropriate (*e.g.*, how the issues in this case were particularly difficult, complex, or novel). *See,*  
25 *e.g.*, *Vizcaino v. Microsoft Corp.*, 290 F.3d 1043, 1047-48 (9th Cir. 2002). In addition, Plaintiffs  
26 should provide information as to the lodestar claimed – *i.e.*, the number of hours incurred in the case  
27 and the hourly rates claimed.

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1       The parties should also ensure that the fee motion is filed and available on the Class  
2 Administrator's website (see below) at least twenty-one (21) days before objections to the proposed  
3 settlement are due.

4       5. Alternatives to the Claims Process

5       Although the Court appreciates that there is no reverter in this case, it still has some concern  
6 regarding the use of a claims process (which will likely lower the response rate). Accordingly, the  
7 parties should discuss whether they considered an alternative to use of a claims process and why  
8 they rejected any such alternative.

9       The Court acknowledges that the FLSA claims require an opt-in. However, to accommodate  
10 that requirement, the parties could still issue checks to the putative class – *e.g.*, on the back of the  
11 check, a statement could be printed stating that signing and cashing the check shall be construed as  
12 an opt-in for purposes of the FLSA.

13       6. Responses to Objections from Class Members

14       If the parties have any responses to objections from class members, the parties should file  
15 their responses fourteen (14) days before the hearing, not ten (10) days as proposed in the Settlement  
16 Agreement.

17       7. CAFA Notice

18       The parties should address whether CAFA notice is required, and if so, when it will be given.  
19 *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b).

20       8. Advance Notice

21       Section 11(f) of the Settlement Agreement provides that, “[p]rior to the time the Class  
22 Notices are mailed, the Parties agree Defendant may send a notice to some or all of the Settlement  
23 Class Members who are current employees notifying them of the settlement and the fact they will be  
24 receiving a class notice from the Claims Administrator. The proposed notice is attached hereto as  
25 Exhibit B.” Klett Decl., Ex. 1 (Sett. Agreement § 11(f)).

26       No Exhibit B is on file with the Court. **The parties should file this document with the**  
27 **Court immediately.** In their joint supplemental brief, the parties should explain why the “advance  
28 notice” is necessary in this case.

1    9.    Notice by Email

2        The parties should address whether email notice to the class is feasible. *See*  
3        <http://cand.uscourts.gov/ClassActionSettlementGuidance>.

4    10.    Class Notice5        a.    Case Numbers

6        The parties should include both case names and numbers, *Sarinana v. DS Waters of America, Inc.*, C-13-0905 EMC (N.D. Cal.) and *Haley v. DS Waters of America, Inc.*, C-13-7891 DDP (C.D. Cal.), in the notice. Currently, they only include the case names.

9        b.    Average Payout to Each Class Member Listed in Notice

10      At the beginning of the class notice, the parties should state what they expect the average  
11     payout will be for each class member. This figure should be bolded.

12      c.    Contact Information for the Claims Administrator

13      The parties should provide additional contact information for the Claims Administrator –  
14     e.g., an e-mail address and a fax number.

15      d.    Website

16      It appears that, under the parties' agreement with the Claims Administrator, the Claims  
17     Administrator will “[e]stablish and maintain the case website that will contain relevant case  
18     documents, important dates, and frequently asked questions[.]” Klett Decl., Ex. 9 (Letter at 1).  
19     However, the class notice does not mention any website. *See* Prop. Class Notice § 5. The parties  
20     should include a reference to and description of the website in the class notice. *See*  
21     <http://cand.uscourts.gov/ClassActionSettlementGuidance> (providing suggested language).

22      e.    Class Members' Options

23      Section IV lays out the options for class members (e.g., to be a part of the settlement or to  
24     exclude themselves). Section IV.D, as written, is confusing because it does not make clear that a  
25     class member who objects (1) is still a part of the settlement (*i.e.*, no exclusion) for the non-FLSA  
26     claims and (2) must still submit a claim form in order to be compensated.

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**f. Sending Objections to Counsel**

2 Section IV.D requires putative class members to send objections to both the Claims  
3 Administrator and to counsel for the parties. This Court's preference is for written objections to be  
4 sent only to the Class Action Clerk. *See* <http://cand.uscourts.gov/ClassActionSettlementGuidance>.

5 g. Release of Claims

6 Section IV.E, as written, is confusing. The section should separately address release of  
7 claims by the California Class and release of claims by the FLSA Collective Class. For the  
8 California class, the release should make a distinction between the FLSA claims and the non-FLSA  
9 claims (*e.g.*, opting in is necessary for release of the FLSA claims but there is automatically a  
10 release of the non-FLSA claims unless a class member opts out).

11 h. Final Settlement Approval Hearing

12       Section VII of the notice should include a reference to the seventeenth floor (*i.e.*, where the  
13 courtroom is located). The notice should also state that the hearing date may change without further  
14 notice to the class and advise putative class members to check the website or PACER to confirm the  
15 date has not been changed.

## 17 IT IS SO ORDERED.

19 | Dated: June 9, 2014

  
EDWARD M. CHEN  
United States District Judge